49932

MEMORANDUM

To: Jerelean Johnson, EPA Region IX
Work Assignment Manager

From: William E. Ritthaler, URS Consultants, Inc. WR

Subject: Completed Work

cc: Jeri Simmons, EPA Region IX Contract Officer
Travis Cain, EPA Region IX Project Officer

Attached is the following completed:

PA: ☐ PA Review: ☐ SI: ☑ ESI: ☐ SIRe: ☐

Other: _____

Site Name: General Electric Company

EPA ID#: CAD980816144 (2053

Latitude: 33° 58' 37" N

Longitude: 118° 15' 42" W

City, County: Los Angeles, Los Angeles County

State Recommendation:

(for reviews only)

For EPA Use Only

EPA Further Action Determination: NFA SII STANDARD 11/3/94

Lead Agency: F

Sign-Off Date: 9.9.94

Initials of Site Assessment Manager: _____

Document Screening Coordinator: _____ 9/14/94

Chief, Site Evaluation and Grants Section: _____ 9/14

N.H 09/15/94

1955

Purpose: CERCLA Site Inspection

Site: General Electric Company
6900 Stanford Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90001
County of Los Angeles

EPA FINAL REPORT

Site EPA ID Number: CAD980816144

URS Investigators: Hollis E. Phillips
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Date of Inspection: January 25, 1994

Report Prepared By: Hollis E. Phillips

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Report Date: May 18, 1994

Document Control No.: 62310.28.33.743 05.a.1

Submitted To: Jerelean Johnson
EPA Region IX
Work Assignment Manager

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1.0 Introduction

Under authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has tasked URS Consultants, Inc. (URS) to conduct a non-sampling Site Inspection (SI) of the General Electric Company facility in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

The General Electric (GE) facility (alias GE Apparatus Repair Shop and/or Endura Metals Company) was identified as a potential hazardous waste site and entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) on January 1, 1983 with EPA identification number CAD980816144. The site was brought to EPA's attention by an anonymous letter written on GE letterhead on January 19, 1983. The letter was sent to Ann McGill-Gorsuch, an EPA Administrator in Washington, D. C. A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was performed for EPA by Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E&E) on September 24, 1987. The purpose of the PA was to review existing information on the site and its environs to assess the threat(s), if any, posed to public health, welfare, or the environment and to determine if further investigation under CERCLA/SARA is warranted. E&E reviewed the PA and reassessed the site on March 22, 1988. After reviewing the two PAs, EPA decided that no further action was necessary at the site (1,2,3).

On February 20, 1990, E&E completed a PA Summary of Endura Metals Company (Endura Metals) (CAD982505083) located at the same GE address. After reviewing the PA Summary, EPA decided that further investigation of the GE facility (including the Endura Metals operation) was necessary to more completely evaluate the site using EPA's Hazard Ranking System (HRS) criteria. The HRS assesses the relative threat associated with the actual or potential releases of hazardous substances from the site. The HRS is the primary method of determining a site's eligibility for placement on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL identifies sites at which EPA may conduct remedial response actions. This SI report is the result of URS' recent investigation of GE/Endura Metals (4).

1.1 Apparent Problem

Uncontrolled releases of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) oils from transformer repair activities occurred at the GE site between 1946 and 1971. Oils were dumped primarily at the rear of the facility along a railroad right-of-way. GE, through its subcontractor, Brown

and Caldwell, excavated PCB contaminated soil in the fall of 1984. A post-decontamination inspection of the facility by Los Angeles County Health Department (LACHD) in September 1984 indicated that the site was acceptably clean except for a few areas that required additional decontamination (2,5).

As a part of the follow-up work requested by the LACHD, GE contracted Bechtel National, Inc. (Bechtel) to further remediate the asphalt and concrete areas adjacent to the east and south sides of the East Building and the storm drain between the East and West Buildings in January 1985. Bechtel conducted verification sampling in the presence of LACHD on January 22, 1985. Results indicated that the excavated area was recontaminated due to unusual heavy rainfall in the early part of January 1985, which caused flooding over much of the eastern portion of the site. Silt was deposited inside the East Building, and flooding caused the redistribution of soil around the railroad right-of-way. Bechtel conducted nearby off-site sampling along the railroad right-of-way east of the property in February 1985. Results of the sampling confirmed recontamination of the excavated area but could not confirm off-site sources (5).

The Los Angeles County Health Department (LACHD) hired Med-Tox, Inc. to take air, surface wipe, bulk soil, and concrete core samples from July 1984 to May 1985. Results concluded that PCB contamination existed throughout the interior of the East and West Buildings and in soil located along the railroad right-of-way (6).

In the spring of 1992, all of the on-site structures were demolished. A total of 1,049 tons of PCB contaminated soil was also excavated. Both the debris and the soil containing PCB contamination were transported to USPCI's Grassy Mountain Class I Landfill. The entire site is currently vacant and entirely paved (11).

2.0 Site Description

2.1 Site Location

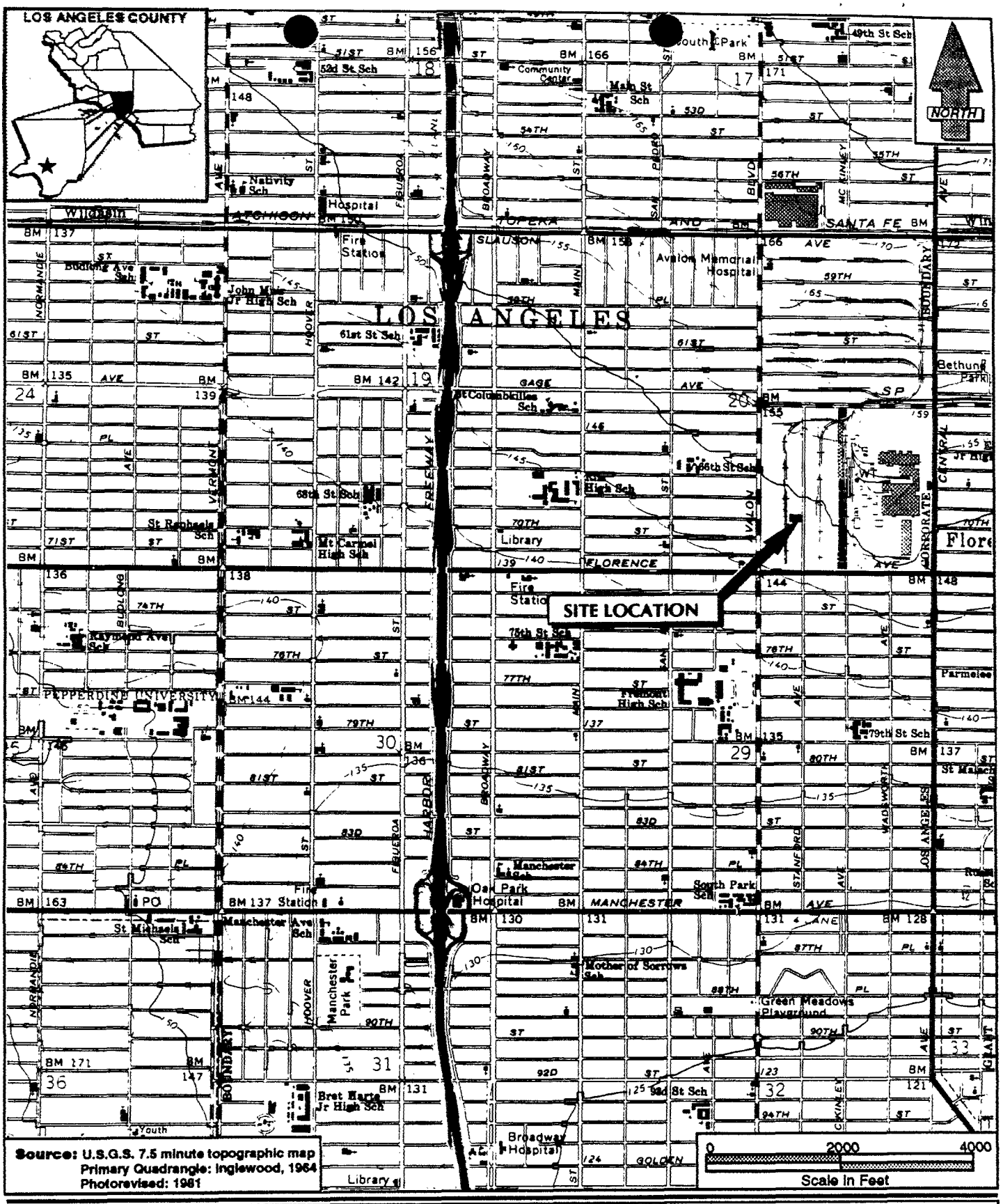
The GE site is located at 6900 Stanford Avenue in the city and county of Los Angeles, California. The geographical coordinates of the site are Latitude 33° 58' 37" North and Longitude 118° 15' 42" W, Township 1 South, Range 13 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The site is located in a Manufacture/Restricted (MR2-1) zoned area. The nearest residential area is approximately 0.25 miles northwest of the site (2,7,8,9). (Refer to Figure 2-1, Site Location Map.) Currently, the site is a paved vacant lot surrounded by a chain-link fence.

2.2 Site Description

The GE facility is enclosed by a rectangular chain-link fence approximately 200 by 450 feet. It is bordered to the west by Stanford Avenue; to the east by a Santa Fe rail spur; to the north by the Pervo Paint Company; and to the south by Custom Lithograph. The facility formerly consisted of two main buildings, the East and West Buildings, and six smaller structures. Five of the structures (the Operator Room, the Transformer Yard, the Storage Room, the Water Tower, and the Switch Room) were immediately adjacent to the East Building. The sixth small structure was the Guard House located on Stanford Avenue. (Refer to Figure 2-2, Facility Map.)

In the spring of 1992 the East and West Buildings and the six smaller structures were demolished. All demolition debris, except for some of the newer rails from the rail spur, was handled as Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) waste (PCB containing materials are regulated under TSCA) and, when required, in accordance with California Hazardous Waste Control Law. The newer rail spurs were cleaned, inspected, and delivered to the Santa Fe rail yard for reuse. The demolition debris, older rail spurs, and contaminated soil were loaded into rail cars at the site and transported to USPCI's Grassy Mountain TSCA-permitted facility (11). Currently the site is a vacant paved lot with no structures (20).

Prior to 1988, 10 underground storage tanks were located in the southeast corner of the facility. The tanks stored various fuel oils and hydrocarbons. The tanks were removed in March 1987 (2, 5, 11).



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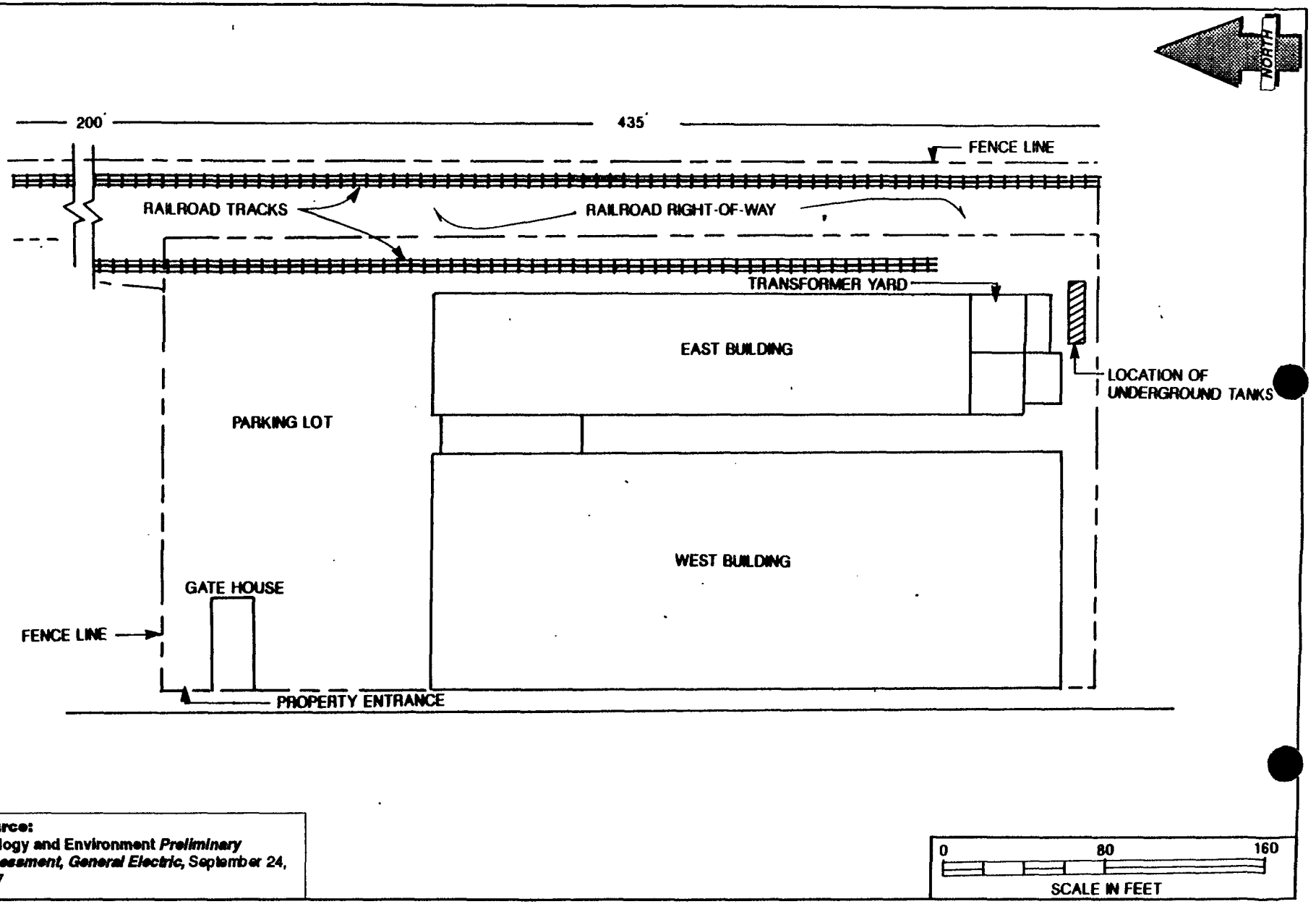
100 California Street Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94111
May 5, 1993

Site Location Map

General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford, Los Angeles, CA

FIGURE

2-1



Source:
Ecology and Environment *Preliminary Assessment, General Electric*, September 24, 1987

URS Consultants
100 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
November 1, 1993

Facility Map
General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles, CA

FIGURE
2-2

2.3 Operational History

The Automatic Screw Machine Co. occupied the site in 1942. GE purchased the property in 1946 and operated at the site until 1971. GE repaired and serviced electrical equipment, including PCB containing transformers, at the site. PCB fluids were used either by themselves, or in mixtures with viscosity modifying chlorinated benzenes, as a non-flammable alternative to mineral oil in liquid cooled electrical transformers and electrical capacitors. PCB fluids have been sold under various trade names, but Monsanto's commercial name of Aroclor is most commonly recognized. GE used various commercial grades of Aroclor (e.g., Aroclor 1242 or Aroclor 1254). For Aroclors, the last two digits of the grade usually represent the chlorine weight percentage of the mixture (5).

Throughout the GE operations, spent PCB oils were transferred from electrical transformers to 55-gallon drums for disposal by various contractors, such as Chemical Waste Management, Inc. Smaller transformers containing quantities from 10 to 50 gallons of PCB oils were dumped on-site. Most of the dumping reportedly occurred at the edge of a steam cleaning platform which bordered the Santa Fe railroad tracks at the southeastern perimeter of the site. It is suspected that the dumping occurred on unprotected soils (10).

GE sold the property to Endura Metals, Inc. in 1971. From 1971 to 1986, Endura Metals manufactured stainless steel kitchen sinks, and restaurant cabinets and tables. Because of the PCB contamination, GE re-acquired the site in 1986. Further information is unavailable concerning the Automatic Screw Machine Co. and the Endura Metals operations and the materials used at the facility (4). The site has been vacant since 1986 (11).

PCB contamination at the GE site was initially characterized by GE's subcontractors, Brown and Caldwell, in the summer of 1984. Between June and August 1984, Brown and Caldwell began a program to decontaminate the facility and excavate the soil. In January 1985 GE contracted Bechtel to further characterize and remediate soils at the site. Verification sampling by Bechtel indicated that the soil had been recontaminated due to heavy rains in January 1985 (5, 16).

LACHD hired Med-Tox, Inc. to conduct an occupational/environmental survey of the GE site from July 1984 to May 1985. Med-Tox collected air, surface, and bulk samples. Results

of the investigation indicated PCBs were not present in the air samples, however, both the wipe and bulk samples (collected from inside both buildings, equipment in the buildings, and the railroad track area) indicated the presence of PCB contamination (6).

In the spring of 1992, all of the on-site structures were demolished. A total of 1,049 tons of PCB contaminated soil was also excavated. Both the debris and soil containing PCB contamination were transported to USPCI's Grassy Mountain Class I Landfill. The entire site is currently vacant and entirely paved (11).

2.4 Regulatory Involvement

According to the June 15, 1993 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) database, GE submitted a Notification of Regulated Waste Activity on February 25, 1986. The GE facility (CAD980816144) was identified as a potential hazardous waste site and entered into CERCLIS on January 1, 1983. It is unclear why the CERCLIS date precedes the RCRA database date. The site was brought to EPA's attention by an anonymous letter written on GE letterhead on January 19, 1983. The letter stated that smaller transformer units (10 to 50 gallons) containing PCBs were often dumped on to the ground instead of into 55-gallon drums (as was the case with larger units) for disposal by various venders. The letter was sent to Ann McGill-Gorsuch, an EPA Administrator in Washington, D. C. A PA was performed for EPA by E&E on September 24, 1987. E&E reviewed the PA and reassessed the site on March 22, 1988. After reviewing the two PAs, EPA decided that no further action of the site was necessary (1,2,3,12).

Endura Metals is not listed in the June 15, 1993 RCRA database. According to the June 5, 1993 CERCLIS database, the site was discovered and listed in CERCLIS on May 4, 1989. On March 30, 1990, E&E completed a PA Summary of Endura Metals. After reviewing the Endura Metals PA summary, combined with the previously accumulated GE information, EPA decided that further investigation of the GE facility (including the Endura Metals operation) was necessary to more completely evaluate the site using EPA's HRS criteria (4).

The California Department of Health Services, now the California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal EPA DTSC), issued a Draft Consent Order regarding site remediation activities on April 29, 1987. GE prepared and submitted to DHS a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study. DHS provided comments on the draft work plan but did not respond to the final plan submittal during

1988 (15). To date, a Final Consent Order has not been issued; GE decided to take an active stance and remediate the site prior to waiting for the state's approval (21).

The Regional Water Quality Control Board Region 4 (RWQCB) has no file under GE or Endura Metals. RWQCB has not been involved with this site (13). The South Coast Air Quality Management District has no record of permits or violations for either GE or Endura Metals (14).

The LACHD became involved with the site when the Los Angeles Mayor's office received a copy of the January 19, 1983 anonymous GE letter to EPA. The LACHD conducted a preliminary site inspection in March 1983 which identified significant PCB contamination in soils adjacent to the East Building. The LACHD contracted Med-Tox to perform an extensive environmental study at the site by collecting air, surface wipe, bulk soil, and concrete core samples. Working with the DTSC, the LACHD issued a Draft Consent Order on April 29, 1987 (2). The Consent Order has never been finalized (21).

In March 1987, the Los Angeles Fire Department, Underground Storage Tank (UST) Section, was involved with oversight of the removal of 10 USTs from the southeastern portion of the site (15). The Los Angeles Fire Department accepted closure of the tanks on August 11, 1989 (28).

3.0 Investigative Efforts

3.1 Previous Sampling

PCB contamination at the GE site was initially characterized by its subcontractor, Brown and Caldwell, in the summer of 1984. Between June and August 1984, Brown and Caldwell began a program to decontaminate the facility and excavate contaminated soil. Soil behind the East Building was removed to depths in excess of 5 feet, and clean fill was brought in to replace it. Contaminated soil along the railroad tracks was also excavated. The floors in both the East and West Buildings were scrubbed to remove any surface contamination (16).

LACHD conducted a post-decontamination inspection of the GE facility in September 1984. At this time, LACHD requested further characterization of the site to determine if there was any PCB contamination in the building walls, inside flooring, and outside concrete (5).

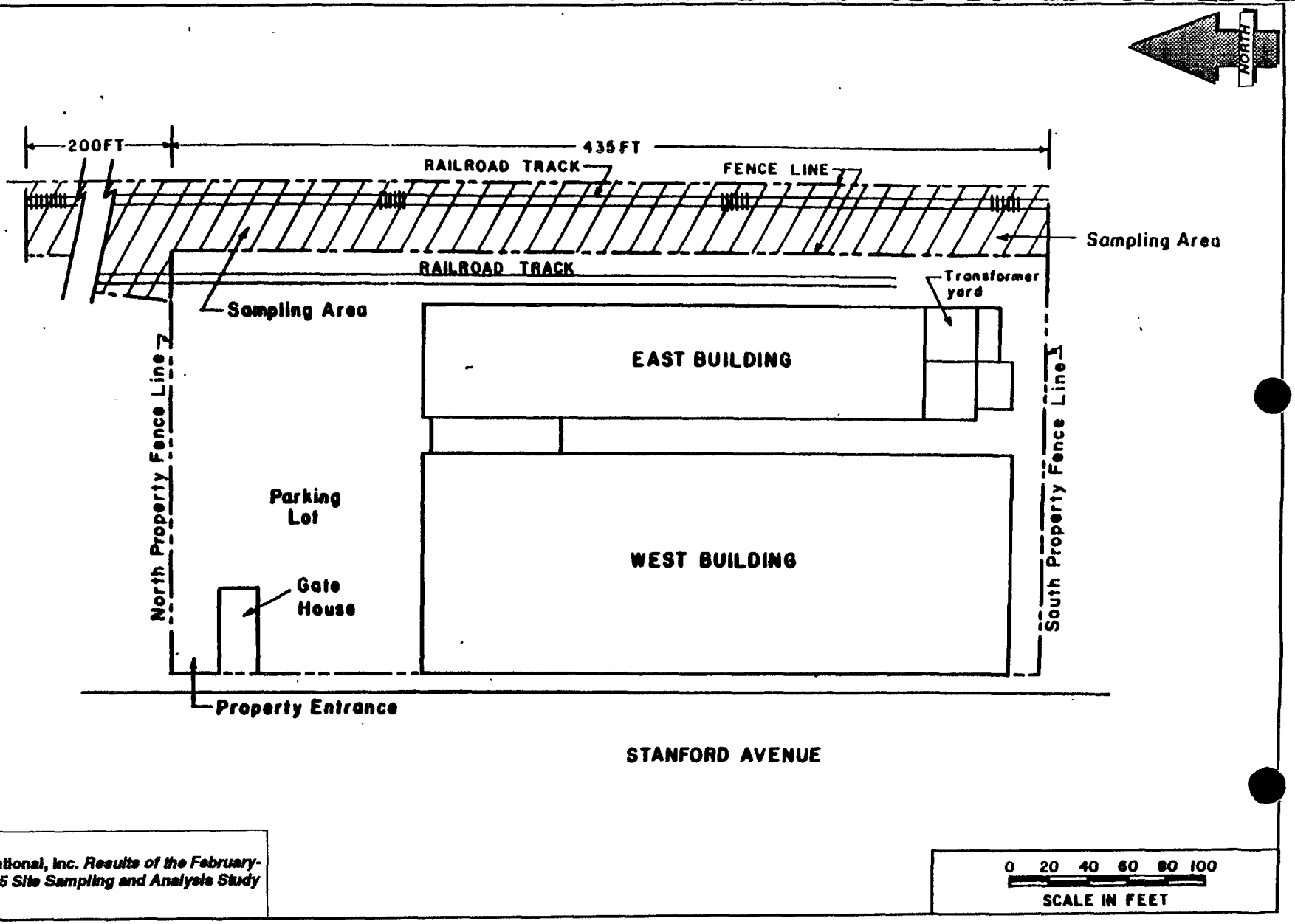
GE contracted Bechtel in January 1985 to further characterize and remediate soils at the site. This work was completed on January 22, 1985. Verification sampling was conducted on the same day with representatives from LACHD. Due to flooding, which occurred in early January 1985, the LACHD requested additional sampling of the previously excavated areas. GE further tasked Bechtel to conduct sampling along the railroad right-of-way to determine if recontamination of the excavated soil area was caused by surface water migration of contaminated soils. Split samples were collected and submitted to the GE laboratory in Denver, Colorado. The results of the verification and off-site sampling performed by Bechtel were presented in an April 1985 report. Bechtel collected a total of 52 samples during the sampling event. The split sample results were not identical, but they were consistent and within the same order of magnitude of the environmental samples. In 1985 Bechtel submitted a remedial action plan to the LACHD. LACHD approved the remediation and set the cleanup level at 50 mg/Kg for contaminated soil. Background samples were not collected at the GE facility. Table 3-1 provides a list of soil verification samples that measured greater than 50 milligrams per kilogram (mg/Kg). Figure 3-1 shows the 1984 area of excavation. Figure 3-2 identifies the sampling locations (5, 16).

Table 3-1
General Electric - Bechtel Soil Sampling Results
February - March 1985

Sample ID #	AROCLOR 1260 (mg/Kg)	AROCLOR 1242 (mg/Kg)	Total PCBs (mg/Kg)
D1	52	–	52
D2	310	–	310
E1	110	–	110
F1	290	–	290
G1*	1,100	–	1,100
G2	120	–	120
H1*	810	10	820
H3	28	29	57
I1*	120	43	160
L1*	150	2,300	2,500
M1*	63	47	110
N1*	320	43	360
N2	250	80	330
S3* **	3,300	1,900	5,200

* Indicates sample was collected from the excavation area
** Sample verified at 3,700 (1260) and 2,400 (1242)
PCB: polychlorinated biphenyl
Aroclor: Monsanto Chemical Company's brand name for PCB
mg/Kg: milligrams per kilogram
– The analytical results did not exceed 50 mg/Kg. The LACHD accepted cleanup levels.

The highest concentration of PCBs in soil (5,200 mg/Kg) was measured in sample S3, which was collected from the southeast edge of the excavation



Source:
Bechtel National, Inc. *Results of the February-March 1985 Site Sampling and Analysis Study*
April 1985

0 20 40 60 80 100
SCALE IN FEET

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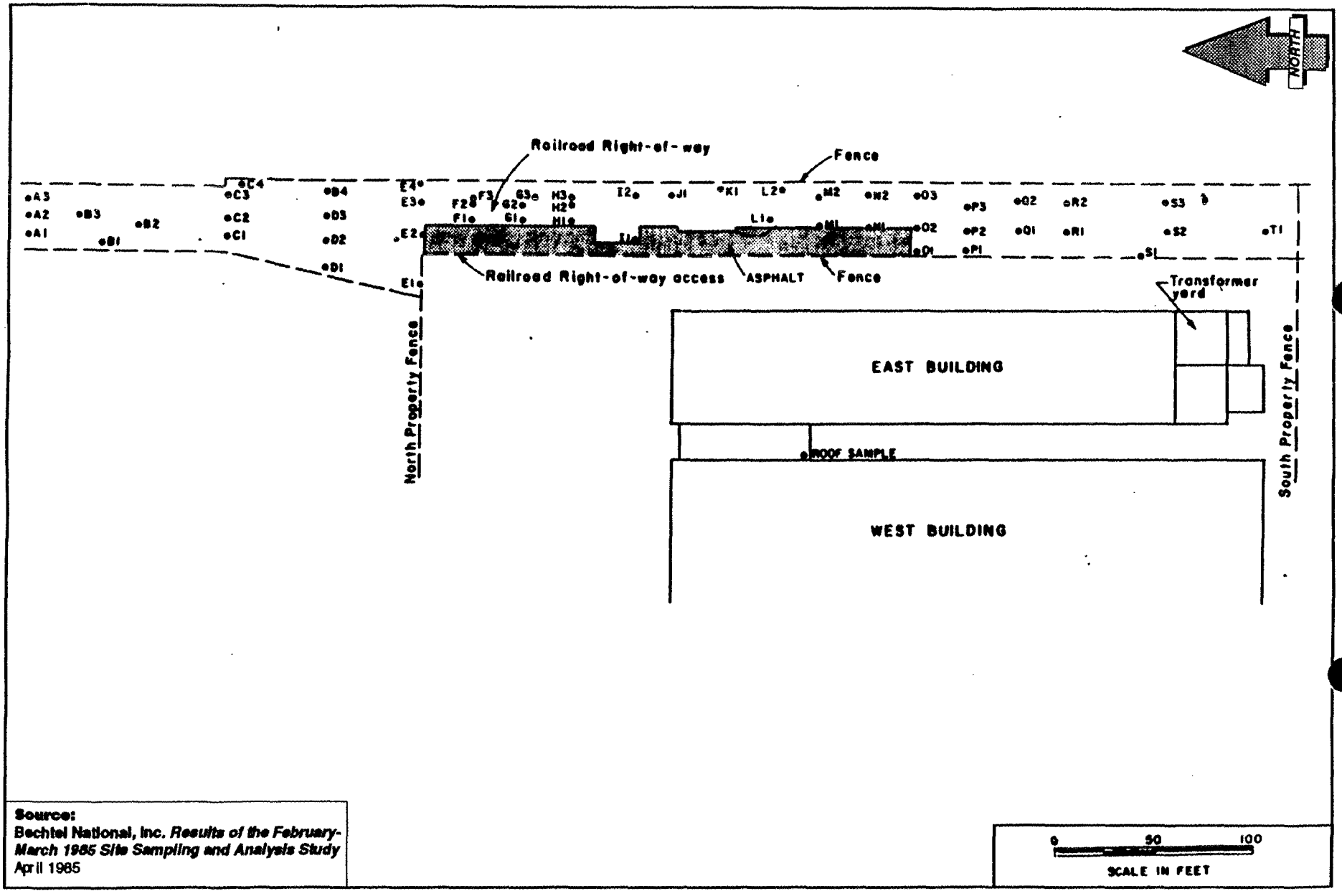
San Francisco, CA 94111
November 1, 1993

Area of Excavation

General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles, CA

FIGURE
3-1



Source:
Bechtel National, Inc. *Results of the February-March 1985 Site Sampling and Analysis Study*
April 1985

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Soil Sample Locations

General Electric Co.

6900 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles, CA

FIGURE

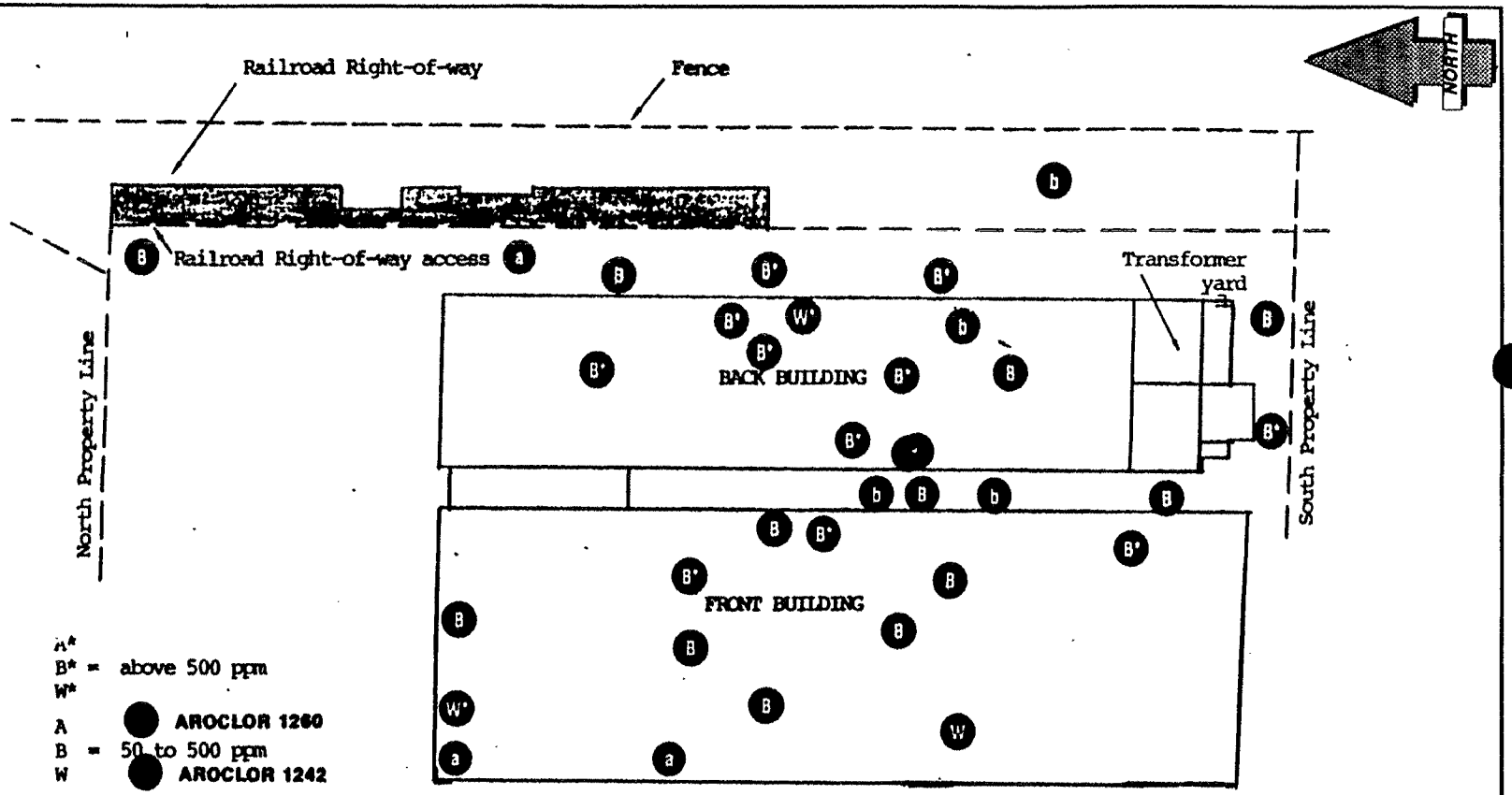
3-2

area. Sample L1, which was collected from the middle of the excavation area, measured the second highest concentration of PCBs (2,500 mg/Kg). There are no background soil sample results or reference dose screening concentrations for PCBs in soil. The cancer risk screening concentration for PCBs in soil is 0.076 mg/Kg. The LACHD accepted at 50 mg/Kg cleanup level. All other soil samples collected by Bechtel measured less than 50 mg/Kg of total PCBs, but all 52 samples exceeded the cancer risk screening concentration (6,16).

From July 1984 to May 1985, Med-Tox was contracted by LACHD to conduct an occupational/environmental survey to provide LACHD with PCB sampling results during all phases of the 1984 GE abatement work. Med-Tox collected four types of samples: airborne, wipe, bulk, and core samples. Air samples were collected using pumps placed inside and outside of the buildings. Surface wipe samples were collected over a 100-square-centimeter area from walls, floors, and furniture. Bulk samples were collected from subsurface material using utensils. Core samples of cement were collected using hand augers and drilling equipment (6).

Twenty-three air samples were collected from July 20, 1984 through March 20, 1985. Air samples were collected from the East and West Building offices, an outdoor loading dock by the railroad tracks behind the East Building, adjacent to workers inside the West Building, miscellaneous areas in the East Building, and outdoors adjacent to workers on a fork lift. Samples did not indicate detectable levels of PCBs. Figure 3-3 provides the air sample locations (6).

Med-Tox collected a total of 20 wipe samples from July 24, 1984 to March 6, 1985. Wipe samples had concentrations ranging from 5 micrograms (µg) to over 4,000 µg of PCBs per wipe. There are no benchmarks for wipe samples, and background concentrations are assumed to be 0 µg. Table 3-2 provides the highest concentration of PCBs in wipe samples. Figure 3-3 shows the location of the collected wipe samples (6).



Source:
Med-Tox Associates, Inc. *Occupational and Environmental Survey At Endura Metal Products*, May 1985

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November 1, 1993

Air, Bulk, Wipe Sample Locations

General Electric Co.

6900 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles, CA

FIGURE

3-3

Table 3-2
General Electric - Med-Tox Wipe Sample Results
September 1984 through March 1985

Sample Locations	Maximum PCB* Concentration
Office Roof Area	65.0
West Building; Concrete Floor	897.0
West Building; Wall Cracks	40.8
East Building; Concrete Floors	4,100
East Building; Wall Cracks	51.0
East side of East Building	53.0
Railroad Track Area	41.0
Forklift Wheel; West Building	76.0

* PCB: polychlorinated biphenyl
µg: micrograms
Concentrations in µg per 100 square centimeters

The majority of samples collected by Med-Tox were bulk samples. A total of 46 bulk samples were collected from July 24, 1984 to April 15, 1985. Concentrations from bulk sampling ranged from non-detected to 15,000 mg/Kg. The majority of the samples were greater than 50 mg/Kg. The maximum concentration detected in each area exceeded the reference dose screening concentration of non-detect. There are no EPA health-based benchmarks for bulk PCB samples. Samples that measured over 50 mg/Kg are provided in Table 3-3. All bulk sample locations are shown in Figure 3-3 (6).

Table 3-3
General Electric - Med-Tox Bulk Sample Results for
PCB Concentrations Greater than 50 mg/Kg
September 1984 through April 1985

Sample Locations	PCB* Concentration mg/Kg
West Building Floor	486
West Building Wood From Sump Wall	447
West Building Crack In Floor	2,620
West Building Residue From Floor	170
West Building Crack In Floor	879

Table 3-3 (con't)
General Electric - Med-Tox Bulk Sample Results for PCB Concentrations Greater than 50 mg/Kg
September 1984 through April 1985

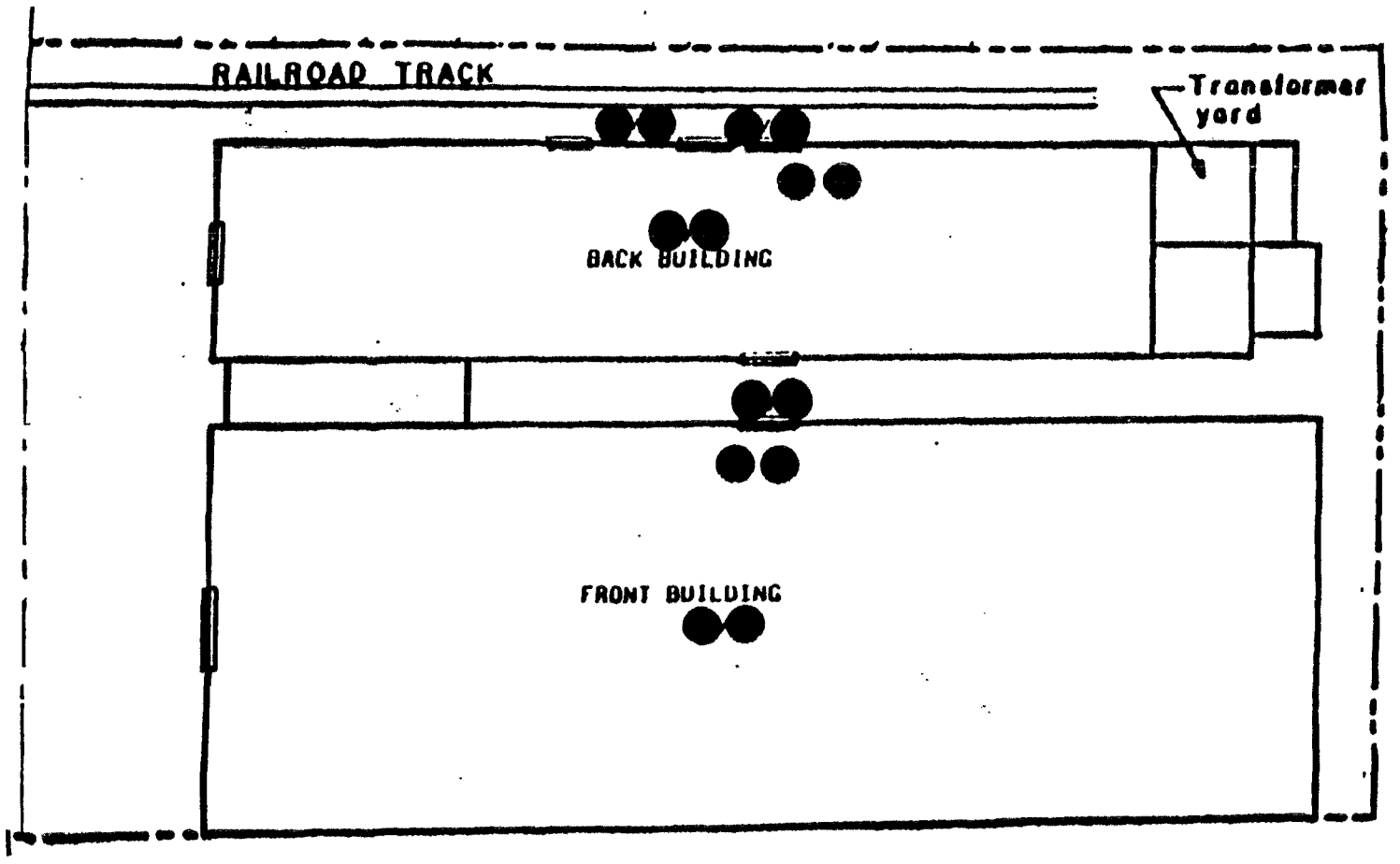
Sample Locations	PCB* Concentration mg/Kg
West Building Crack In Floor	402
East Building Under Grate In Front of West Exit Door	9,580
East Building Cracks In Floor	2,070
Area Between East And West Buildings	485
Behind East Building In Cracks Next To Sump	571
West Building Wall Cracks	332
South Boundary Of Property Between East Building And Fence	150
Northeast Corner Of Property Next To The Fence	130
Back Of East Building Next To Center Doors At 1-Inch Depth	55
Back Of East Building Next To Center Doors At 10-Inch Depth	400
Dirt Of Concrete Between East Building And Railroad Tracks	100
Backfilled Dirt From Railroad Tracks	170
Backfilled Dirt From Back Of East Building Next To Center Doors	55
Topsoil From Beneath Grate From East Wall Of West Building	1,600
Beneath Grate between East And West Buildings	260
Dirt on Concrete Inside West Building	340
West Building Floor Cracks	350
Backfill Soil	15,900

Table 3-3 (con't)
General Electric - Med-Tox Bulk Sample Results for PCB Concentrations Greater than 50 mg/Kg September 1984 through April 1985

Sample Locations	PCB* Concentration mg/Kg
Dirt Off Concrete Between East And West Building	84
Under Last Tank Grate For East Boundary Of Property	5,000
East Building Floor	1,400
East Building Floor Cracks	3,200
East Building Floor	500
East Building Floor (Pipe Boring)	9,900
Sludge From Drain Cover Between Railroad Track Behind East Building	170
East Building Back Outside Floor	230
East Building Front Outside Floor	320

*PCB: polychlorinated biphenyl
mg/Kg: milligram per kilogram

A total of 14 core samples of surface cement from the area between the railroad track and the East Building were collected on February 7, 1985 (ten samples) and April 15, 1985 (four samples) and analyzed for PCBs. Concentrations representing the first 0.5 inch of material are provided in Table 3-4. Concentrations of PCBs dramatically declined in concrete samples collected at depths greater than 0.5 inch. A core sample location map is provided in Figure 3-4 (6).



Source:
Med-Tox Associates, Inc. *Occupational and Environmental Survey At Endura Metal Products,* May 1985

0 20 40 60 80 100
SCALE IN FEET

URS Consultants
100 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
November 1, 1993

Core Sample Locations

General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles, CA

FIGURE
3-4

Table 3-4
General Electric - Med-Tox Core Sample Results
February 7, 1985 and April 15, 1985

Sample Locations	Highest PCB* Concentration in mg/Kg
Sump Area	980.0
Concrete East of East Building	4,080.0
East Building	129.0
Area Between East and West Buildings	387.0
West Building	105.0

* PCB: polychlorinated biphenyl
mg/Kg milligrams per kilogram

Approximately 2 years after the completion of soil remediation and sampling, a risk analysis firm, Daniel P. Boyd & Company (DPB), performed a site inspection and field survey of the site for GE. The purpose of the April 1987 study was to identify potential chemical hazards that might present excess risk levels to future building users. DPB only collected air samples from inside the East and West Buildings. Air samples were collected from the middle of the buildings and from the floors and walls. None of air samples collected contained PCB concentrations above the instrument detection limit (IDL) of 0.15 microgram per cubic meter ($\mu g/M^3$).

In February 1992 Bechtel and OHM Corporation began removing all of the structures and contaminated soil on-site. The work was completed in June 1992. Work began with removal of all the asbestos containing material; then the building walls and roofs were removed; and finally the contaminated railroad spurs, foundations, and pavement were removed. Soil excavation began in April 1992. The soil excavation caused the site to be divided into two parts: 1) the Buildings Area (east, west, and ancillary structures), and the surrounding paved areas; and 2) the Railroad Track Area (1).

Soils were excavated in three locations in the Building Area (Areas 4, 5, and 6) to a maximum depth of 7 feet. Soils were excavated in three locations in the Railroad Track Area: Area 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2 feet; Area 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 6 feet; and Area 3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5 feet. The Building Area had a cleanup concentration goal of 10 mg/Kg, and the Railroad Track Area had a cleanup concentration goal of 50 mg/Kg (11).

In the Building Area samples were collected according to a statistically based sampling design to verify that soils containing PCBs at concentrations greater than 10 mg/Kg were removed. Actual soil sampling results confirm that soils containing greater than 10 mg/Kg PCBs were removed from the Building Area. Soil samples were also collected from the Railroad Track Area; when samples were found to contain greater than 50 mg/Kg additional soil was excavated from that area. It was not in the scope of Bechtel's investigation to take additional confirmation samples from the Railroad Track Area (11). Results of the soil excavation indicated no PCB contamination greater than 10 mg/Kg in the Building Area. Results from the Railroad Area indicate 10 of the 30 samples collected from the Railroad Track Area contained concentrations of PCBs greater than 50 mg/Kg (ranging from 51 to 300 mg/Kg). Where soils were found to contain PCB concentrations greater than 50 mg/Kg, additional soil was excavated. Further verification sampling of these areas was outside of Bechtel's scope of work for the project. Upon completion of the excavation activities the site was backfilled, compacted, and entirely paved over (11).

3.2 EPA Sampling

Sufficient analytical data from Bechtel, Med-Tox, and DPB of the GE site currently exist to support EPA's evaluation at this stage of investigation. No EPA sampling has been performed at this site.

4.0 Hazard Ranking System Factors

The Hazard Ranking System (HRS) is a scoring system used to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances from sites. It is the principal mechanism EPA uses to place sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). URS has evaluated the following HRS factors relative to this site.

4.1 Sources of Contamination

PCB oils from electrical transformers were illegally dumped at the site from 1946 to 1971. An estimated 65,000 gallons was dumped onto exposed soil in and around the railroad right-of-way behind the East Building. Impacted soils were remediated in the summer of 1984. Verification sampling performed by Bechtel in January 1985 revealed PCB contamination in backfilled soil and other soil exposed areas. Further sampling of on-site buildings revealed PCB contamination inside and outside of the structures (5,6,10). In 1992, Bechtel removed all of the structures and excavated the PCB containing soil. All wastes were disposed of at USPCI's TSCA-regulated Grassy Mountain Class I Landfill (11).

4.2 Groundwater Pathway

4.2.1 Hydrogeologic Setting

The GE site is located in the Los Angeles Central Groundwater Basin. The Central Basin extends over most of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County. The Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County consists mainly of unconsolidated sediments or alluvium underlain by and bounded on the north and east by essentially bedrock. On the west and south it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean. Groundwater is stored within the intersticies of the unconsolidated sediments and in the cracks or fractures of the nonwater-bearing rocks which bound the area (17).

The Central Basin is divided into four groundwater zones: the Los Angeles Forebay Area, the Montebello Forebay Area, the Whittier Area, and the Central Basin Pressure Area. The GE site is specifically located in the Central Basin Pressure Area, the largest of the four zones. It encompasses all of the area east and northeast of the Newport-Inglewood uplift and northwest of the Orange County line. It is called a "pressure area" because most of the aquifers within it are confined by aquicludes of relatively impermeable layers

of clay and silt over most of the area. Portions of the aquiclude are missing in certain areas and contain relatively more permeable material (17).

Water-bearing sediments in the Central Basin Pressure Area range in age from Recent to Pliocene (11 million years ago) and extend to a probable maximum depth of 2,200 feet northeast of the city of Lakewood. Recent alluvium covers most of the Central Basin Pressure Area, and attains a probable maximum depth of 200 feet near the city of Bellflower (approximately 6 miles to the southeast). The Bellflower aquiclude is composed mainly of clay and silt which restrict vertical percolation into the Gaspur and other underlying aquifers. The Gaspur aquifer extends south from the Forebay areas in two separate arms which merge in the vicinity of the city of Lynwood (approximately 2 miles to the south) and then extend south along the course of the Los Angeles River to the ocean. The Gaspur aquifer consists of coarse sand and gravel, and ranges in thickness from 40 to 100 feet. The maximum depth of about 190 feet occurs in the vicinity of Terminal Island (approximately 12 miles to the southwest) (17).

The net annual rainfall in the vicinity of the site is 2.77 inches (18).

4.2.2 Groundwater Targets

Groundwater within 4 miles of the site is used to supplement imported surface water for the municipal water supply by the Southern California Water Company (SCWC), the Walnut Park Municipal Water Company (WPMWC), and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Two other purveyors (the cities of South Gate and Vernon) use groundwater within 4 miles of the site exclusively for municipal water supply (22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27).

The nearest well to the site is located between 0.5 and 1 mile from the site and is owned by the Southern California Water Company (22). Table 4-1 lists the water purveyors and groundwater well locations within 4 miles of the site.

Table 4-1
General Electric - Well Data and Populations Served

Purveyor	Well Distance From The Site (Miles)	Number of Wells Within Distance Ring	Total Population Served/Intake
CAWC	>3.0 - 4.0	2	5,600
City of South Gate	>3.0 - 4.0	3	6,071
City of Vernon	>2.0 - 3.0	2	5,111
	>3.0 - 4.0	5	
LADWP	>3.0 - 4.0	4	3,764
SCWC	>0.5 - 1	3	791
	>1.0 - 2.0	5	
WPMWC	>2.0 - 3.0	2	2,940

CAWC - California American Water Company
LADWP - Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
SCWC - Southern California Water Department
WPMWC - Walnut Park Municipal Water Company

4.2.3 Groundwater Pathway Conclusions

Approximately 265,200 people use groundwater for drinking within a 4-mile radius of the site. Approximately 53 municipal groundwater supply wells are located within the distances sited in Table 4-1 (additionally, there are 13 surface water intakes) (22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27). There is a significant target population for drinking water contamination; however, there is a low potential for groundwater contamination due to the depth of groundwater (greater than 180 feet), the relative immobility of PCBs in an aqueous medium, and the presence of aquitards.

4.3 Surface Water Pathway

4.3.1 Hydrologic Setting

The site is located in a Zone C floodplain, which is a zone of minimal flooding (21). Currently the site is graded so runoff drains onto Stanford Avenue and into the municipal storm drains (11,20).

When the facility was in operation, during the heavier rains storm water runoff drained toward the railroad right-of-way at about the middle of the East Building. Asphalt berms had been placed in front of the doors of the East Building to keep most (but not all) of the runoff from entering the building. Storm water runoff also entered the East Building from a broken drain pipe located near the middle of the eastern wall. As a result, a thin silt deposit was formed at the base of the drain. Surface water drainage enters the storm drains (5).

The 2-year, 24-hour rainfall in the vicinity of the site is approximately 0.25 inches (19).

4.3.2 Surface Water Targets

There are no surface water bodies within 2 miles of the site. The nearest surface water body is the Los Angeles River, a concrete-lined storm discharge channel located approximately 5 miles east of the site (7). There are no surface water intakes within 15 miles downstream of the site (22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27).

4.3.3 Surface Water Pathway Conclusions

The surface water pathway is not of concern because there is no surface water within 2 miles of the site (20).

4.4 Soil Exposure and Air Pathways

4.4.1 Physical Conditions

Currently the entire site is paved. Previously, exposed PCB contaminated soil was located along the railroad right-of-way on the east side of the property. Sampling results indicated PCB contamination in the interior and exterior of the buildings and in other discrete locations throughout the site. Air sampling analytical results indicated no airborne PCB contaminants. The potential for exposure of previous on-site workers to PCB contaminants existed through particulate dusting from the contaminated soil area into the buildings (11, 16).

During the GE operations, a security guard gate was positioned at the west boundary of the property to limit public access to the GE site from Stanford Avenue. It is not known if a security guard was present during either the GE or Endura Metals operations (21).

The two buildings at the site were completely enclosed during the GE and Endura Metals operations. The buildings at the site were demolished in the spring of 1992. GE

performed initial soil remediation activities in the summer of 1984. Brown and Caldwell excavated and removed PCB contaminated soil. Further soil removal was performed in the spring of 1992 (in conjunction with the building demolition). Demolition debris and contaminated soil were transported to USPCI's Grassy Mountain Class I disposal facility. Verification sampling of the remediated area occurred in the spring of 1992. Currently the site is completely paved with asphalt. There is a maintained fence at the site, which prohibits public access (11, 15, 16, 20).

4.4.2 Soil and Air Targets

Currently the entire site is paved. There are no schools or day care centers located at or within 200 feet of the site. There are currently no workers on-site. During the GE operations at the facility approximately 80 workers were on-site on either a full-time or part-time basis. During the Endura Metals operations, approximately 30 of workers were employed at the site (21). The population within a 4-mile radius of the site is provided in Table 4-2 (20).

Table 4-2
General Electric - 1980 Census (1985 Project Population) Data

Distance (miles)	Total Population Within Distance Ring
On-site	0
>0 to 0.25	2,218
>0.25 to 0.5	1,748
>0.5 to 1.0	38,924
>1.0 to 2.0	135,269
>2.0 to 3.0	206,952
>3.0 to 4.0	254,051

4.4.3 Soil Exposure and Air Pathway Conclusions

In 1992, contaminated buildings and soil were demolished and removed from the site. The contaminated soil remaining at the site likely contains less than 50 mg/Kg of PCBs. (It was not in Bechtel's scope of work to collect and analyzed a second round of verification sampling.) At that time the site was completely covered with asphalt (5,6,20). The source is not available to the soil and air pathways.

5.0 Emergency Response Considerations

The National Contingency Plan [40 CFR 300.415 (b) (2)] authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency to consider emergency response actions at those sites which pose an imminent threat to human health or the environment. For the following reasons a referral to EPA's Region IX Emergency Response Section does not appear to be necessary:

- There is no danger of either fire or explosion.
- There is no potential for direct contact with hazardous waste because sources of contamination have been removed from the site, and any remaining potentially contaminated soils at the site are completely covered with a maintained engineered cap.
- There is no remaining continuous release of hazardous substances because the sources of contamination have been removed, and building debris and contaminated soil have been transported to a Class I Landfill.
- Contamination from this site has not reached any drinking water sources.

6.0 Summary

The General Electric (GE) facility was identified as a potential hazardous waste site and entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) on January 1, 1983. The site was brought to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) attention when an anonymous letter was written to EPA indicating that polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) oils were illegally dumped at the site from 1946 to 1971. The letter was carbon copied to the Los Angeles Mayor's office, and a March 1983 investigation by the Los Angeles County Health Department (LACHD) confirmed PCB contaminated soil.

GE repaired and serviced electrical equipment, including transformers, which used PCB oils as dielectric fluid. These fluids were used either by themselves, or in mixtures with viscosity modifying chlorinated benzenes, as a non-flammable alternative to mineral oil in liquid cooled electrical transformers and in electrical capacitors. Throughout the GE operations spent PCB oils were transferred from electrical transformers to 55-gallon drums for disposal by various contractors. Smaller transformers containing quantities from 10 to 50 gallons of PCB oils were dumped on-site. Most of the dumping reportedly occurred at the edge of a steam cleaning platform, which bordered the railroad tracks at the rear of the site. It is suspected that approximately 65,000 gallons of PCB oils were dumped on unprotected soils during the duration of GE's operations.

In 1971 the property was purchased by Endura Metals. Endura Metals manufactured stainless steel kitchen sinks, and restaurant cabinets and tables. In 1986 Endura Metals ceased operations, and because of the PCB contamination, GE re-acquired the property in October 1986. Further information is unavailable concerning the Endura Metals operation and the materials used at the facility.

In the summer of 1984, GE conducted remedial activities at the site. A site inspection made by the LACHD in September 1984 revealed satisfactory remediation of PCB contaminated soils. The LACHD requested further characterization of buildings and outside concrete areas. In January 1985, a site investigation performed by Bechtel National, Inc. (Bechtel) revealed recontamination of the excavation area and additional soil exposed areas due to unusual flooding. The results of the Bechtel study revealed concentrations of PCBs in soil ranging from non-detect to 5,200 milligrams per kilogram (mg/Kg). Med-Tox, Inc. (Med-Tox), which was contracted by the LACHD, collected air,

surface wipe, bulk soil, and concrete core samples throughout the site from July 1984 to May 1985. Med-Tox's results revealed no PCB concentrations in airborne samples. Surface wipe samples ranged from non-detect to 4,100 micrograms per 100 square centimeters. Bulk soil samples ranged from non-detect to 15,900 mg/Kg of PCB concentration. Concrete core concentrations of PCBs ranged from non-detected to 4,040 mg/Kg. Also, in 1987, GE contracted Daniel P. Boyd & Company (DPB) to perform a site inspection and field survey of the GE site. DPB collected over 20 air samples at the site. Samples were collected both inside and outside of the buildings. Results indicated that no PCB airborne contaminants were present at the site.

In the spring of 1992 all of the on-site structures were demolished. The debris and PCB contaminated soil was disposed at USPCI's Grassy Mountain Class I disposal facility. The site is currently vacant and entirely covered with a maintained engineered cap.

The following are pertinent HRS factors associated with the site:

- It is reported that approximately 65,000 gallons of PCB oils were dumped on unprotected soils during the duration of GE's operations.
- Building debris and contaminated soil have been transported off-site to a Class I landfill.
- Groundwater is used for drinking purposes within 4 miles of the site. Six purveyors serve a population of approximately 265,200.
- Groundwater is encountered at 180 feet below ground surface.
- There are no surface water bodies within 2 miles of the site.
- The site is completely paved with asphalt. There are no sensitive environments at or within 200 feet of the site.
- There is a total population of 639,162 within 4 miles of the site.

REMEDIAL SITE ASSESSMENT DECISION - EPA REGION IX

Site Name: General Electric Company **EPA ID #:** CAD980816144

Alias Site Names:

City: Los Angeles **County or Parish:** Los Angeles County **State:** CA

Refer to Report Dated: May 18, 1994 **Report Type:** Site Inspection

Report developed by: URS Consultants, Inc.

DECISION:

☒ **1. Further Remedial Site Assessment under CERCLA (Superfund) is not required because:**

☒ 1a. Site does not qualify for further remedial site assessment under CERCLA (Site Evaluation Accomplished - SEA)

☐ 1b. Site may qualify for further action, but is deferred to: ☐ RCRA ☐ NRC

☐ **2. Further Assessment Needed Under CERCLA**

2a. (optional) Priority: ☐ Higher ☐ Lower

2b. Activity Type ☐ PA ☐ ESI ☐ SI ☐ HRS evaluation

☐ Other_____

DISCUSSION/RATIONALE:

Site has been remediated.
No evidence that significant contamination remains.

Report Reviewed and Approved by: J M Johnson **Signature:** J M Johnson **Date:** 9.9.94

Site Decision Made by: J M Johnson **Signature:** J M Johnson **Date:** 9.9.94

8.0 References

1. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System, Database Printout, June 5, 1993.

2. Ecology & Environment, Inc. *Preliminary Assessment General Electric Company 6900 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles California* prepared for US EPA Region IX, September 24, 1987.

3. Ecology & Environment, Inc. *Memorandum Reassessment General Electric Company 6900 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles California* prepared for US EPA Region IX, March 22, 1988.

4. Ecology & Environment, Inc. *Memorandum Preliminary Assessment Endura Metals Company 6900 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles California* prepared for US EPA Region IX, February 20, 1990.

5. Bechtel National, Inc., *Results of the February-March 1985 Site Sampling and Analysis Study at the Endura Metal Products, Watts, California*, prepared for General Electric Company, April 1985.

6. Med-Tox Associates, Inc., *Occupational and Environmental Survey at Endura Metal Products,* prepared for Los Angeles County Health Department, May 1985.

7. United States Geological Survey, topographical map of Inglewood, California, 7.5-minute Quadrangle, 1964, Photorevised 1981.

8. Geographic Informational System Printout 1980 census with 1985 projected population, October 1993.

9. Lee, Dean, City of Los Angeles, to Tracy A. Faulkner, B&V Waste Science and Technology Corp., Letter dated November 10, 1993.

10. Anonymous letter on General Electric stationary to Ann McGill-Gorsuch, EPA Administrator, January 19, 1983.

11. Bechtel Environmental, Inc., *Completion Report for Demolition, Disposal and New Site Improvements at the General Electric Company 6900 Stanford Avenue Facility, Los Angeles, California*, November, 1993.

12. Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System Database Printout June 19, 1993.

13. Peel, Jackie, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4, and Tracy A. Faulkner, B&V Waste Science and Technology Corp., telephone conversation, October 22, 1993.

14. Chief Prosecutor's Office, South Coast Air Quality Management District, to Tracy Faulkner, B&V Waste Science and Technology Corp., correspondence: printout of permits and notifications for GE and Endura Metals, November 22, 1993.

15. OHM Remediation Services Corp., *1991 Volume I, Final Report, Interim Remedial Investigation, General Electric Company Site, Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles, California,* November, 1993.

16. Bechtel Environmental, Inc. *Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for GE Stanford Avenue Site*, September, 1987.

17. US EPA, Washington D. C., *Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM)* March 1993.

18. Department of Water Resources, Bulletin No.104, *Planned Utilization of the Ground Water Basins of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County, Appendix A Ground Water Geology,* June 1961.

19. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service, National Climatic Center *Comparative Climatic Data for the United States Through 1985,* Nashville, TN.

20. Hollis E. Phillips and Des A. Garner, URS Consultants, Inc., and Mike Davis, OHM Remediation Services, Corp., Site Reconnaissance and Observations Report, January 25, 1993.

21. Tellier, Deborah, Landels, Ripley, and Diamond, and Hollis E. Phillips, URS Consultants, Inc., telephone conversations January 7 and 24, 1994.

22. Snay, Kyle, Southern California Water Company, and Hollis E. Phillips, URS Consultants, Inc., telephone conversation January 6, 1994.

23. Ricker, Wayne, Walnut Park Municipal Water Company, and Hollis E. Phillips, URS Consultants, Inc., telephone conversation January 6, 1994.

24. Hernandez, Ramiro, City of South Gate, and Hollis E. Phillips, URS Consultants, Inc., telephone conversation January 6, 1994.

25. DeFrank, Mike, City of Vernon, and Hollis E. Phillips, URS Consultants, Inc., telephone conversation January 6, 1994.

26. Acevedo, Mario, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and Hollis E. Phillips, URS Consultants, Inc., telephone conversation January 6, 1994.

27. Pantoja, Gonzalo, California American Water Company, and Hollis E. Phillips, URS Consultants, Inc., telephone conversation January 6, 1994.

28. Hankins, Deborah, A., General Electric, to Flores, Al, Underground Tank Enforcement Branch, Los Angeles County Fire Department, letter August 11, 1989.

Appendix A
Contact Log and Reports

Contact Log

Facility Name: General Electric
Facility ID#: CAD980816144

Contact	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
Tom Klinger	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (LA County Health)	(213) 890-4045	10/18/93	County Health is not currently involved with the site. All underground storage tank (UST) removal information is with the LA City Fire Department. Mr. Klinger also indicated that the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal EPA DTSC) would have more information on the site.
Hamid Saebfar	Cal EPA DTSC	(818) 551-7500	10/19/93	Mr. Saebfar indicated that DTSC scored the site in 1988 or 1989 at which time the site scored a 5.66. DTSC dropped the site because it didn't score. The site is listed as "Backlog" according to the DTSC database.
Ed Rapp	General Electric	(714) 630-4111	10/20/93	Mr. Rapp had no information about the site. Mr. Rapp said URS should contact Barry York at (518) 385-0545 for information.

Contact Log cont.

Facility Name: General Electric
Facility ID#: CAD980816144

Contact	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
Barry York	General Electric	(518) 385-0545	10/22/93	Mr. York had no information about the site. Mr. York said URS should contact Chris Allen at (518) 385-0623 for information.
Chris Allen	General Electric	(518) 385-0623	10/22/93	Mr. Allen had no information about the site. Mr. Allen said URS should contact Irene Boczek (Project Manager) at (415) 274-1906 for information.
Jackie Peel	Regional Water Quality Control Board Region 4 (RWQCB)	(213) 266-7579	10/22/93	There are no files at RWQCB on either the GE or Endura Metals site at the 6900 Stanford address.
Richard Camarena	LA County Health UST Division	(213) 485-7543	10/22/93	A UST file on the GE site is available for public review. No appointment is necessary to review the file.
Irene Boczek	General Electric	(415) 274-1906	10/22/93	URS left a message with the answering service.

Contact Log cont.

Facility Name: General Electric
Facility ID#: CAD980816144

Contact	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
Irene Boczek	General Electric	(415) 274-1906	10/28/93	Ms. Boczek indicated the on-site structures had been demolished and the site was covered with asphalt. She indicated GE had several files on the site, and an appointment should be made to review the files. Ms. Debbie Tellier of the law firm Landels, Ripley, and Diamond should also be contacted.
Caprice Staten	LA City Fire Department - UST Section	(213) 237-0600	11/1/93	URS should send a written request for information concerning USTs at the site. The Fire Dept.'s files indicated Bechtel had conducted soil sampling at the site. Contaminated soil was present but it appeared to be from an off-site source. Ten USTs were removed from the site.

Contact Log cont.

Facility Name: General Electric
Facility ID#: CAD980816144

Contact	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
J. Michael Krauss	Air Quality Management District (AQMD)	(909) 396-2000	11/22/93	URS wrote a letter requesting information on the GE site. The AQMD indicated that the GE files are exempt from public records. Mr. Krauss indicated that no fee had been paid for a permit since 1984, and therefore, any permits the facility had were expired.
Kyle Snay	Southern California Water Company (SCWC)	(310) 767-8204	1/6/94	Mr. Snay sent information on the well locations. SCWC operates eight groundwater wells within 4 miles of the site. Additionally SCWC has three surface water intakes. SCWC services approximately 8,700 people.

Contact Log cont.

Facility Name: General Electric
Facility ID#: CAD980816144

Contact	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
Wayne Ricker	Walnut Park Municipal Water Company (WPMWC)	(213) 585-7321	1/6/94	WPMWC operates four groundwater supply wells within a 4-mile radius of the site. WPMWC operates one surface water intake. Sixty percent of the water supply is groundwater, and 40 percent is surface water. WPMWC services approximately 14,700 people.
Ramiro Hernandez	City of South Gate	(213) 563-9537	1/6/94	The city of South Gate utilizes 100 percent groundwater for the municipal water supply. It operates three wells within a 3-mile radius of the site. It services approximately 85,000 people.
Mike DeFrank	City of Vernon	(213) 583-8811	1/6/94	The city of Vernon utilities 100 percent groundwater for its municipal water supply. It services approximately 46,000 people.

Contact Log cont.

Facility Name: General Electric
Facility ID#: CAD980816144

Contact	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
Mario Acevedo	LA Department of Water and Power	(213) 767-1116	1/6/94	The LA Department of Water and Power operates five groundwater supply wells within a 4-mile radius of the site. It has nine surface water intakes. It services approximately 82,800 people.
Gonzalo Pantoja	California American Water Company (CAWC)	(818) 286-7414	1/6/94	CAWC operates five municipal water supply wells within a 4-mile radius of the site. CAWC utilizes 100 percent groundwater to service 28,000 people.
Debbie Tellier	Landels, Ripley, and Diamond	(415) 788-5000	1/7/94	See Contact Report.

URS Consultants
Environmental Protection Agency
Site Assessment Program

Contact Report

Contact Made Concerning: **CAD980816144**

General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90001
County of Los Angeles

Agency or Affiliation Contact: **Landels, Ripley, and Diamond**
Department:
Address: 350 Steuart Street
City, State, Zipcode: San Francisco, CA 94105
County: San Francisco

Representative Contact:

	1.	2.	3.
Name:	Debbie Tellier		
Title:	Attorney		
Contact Phone Number:	(415) 788-5000		
Contact Date:	1/7/94		
Contact Facsimile Number:	(415) 788-7550		

Contacted by URS Representative: Hollis E. Phillips

Discussion:

Ms. Tellier had numerous reports on the GE site. She indicated five of the reports would probably answer all of the questions we had on the site. (If URS had additional questions after reviewing the reports, URS could call her back.) The reports were sent to URS. In 1987 the Cal EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control issued a Draft Consent Order; a final Consent Order has never been issued. Ms. Tellier was able to track down a former GE employee who recalled there were approximately 80 employees at GE. He also recalled that he had visited the Endura Metals facility, and there were approximately 30 employees.

End Contact Report

This contact report was sent for confirmation by: ☐ Letter ☐ Phone ☐ Fax ☐ Other _____

This contact report was reviewed by:
(Signature and Date)

Appendix B
Site Reconnaissance Interview and Observations Report

URS Consultants
Preliminary Assessment
Site Inspection Team

Site Reconnaissance
Interview and Observation Report

Site Information — CAD980816144

Name:	**General Electric Company**
Address:	6900 Stanford Avenue
City, State, Zip Code:	Los Angeles, CA 90001
Phone Number:	(415) 274-1906
Contact Name:	Irene Boczek
Date of Site Visit:	1/25/94
URS Site Visit Team:	Hollis E. Phillips Des Garner

Site Representatives

Name :	Mike Davis	*Title*	OHM Remediation Services Response Manager

Comments and Observations

URS representatives Hollis E. Phillips and Des Garner arrived at the General Electric (GE) facility at 1130 hours on January 25, 1994. URS representatives met with Mike Davis of OHM Remediation Services Corp. (OHM). OHM is currently GE's environmental consultant. The site is currently a paved lot, surrounded by a chain-link fence.

The site used to contain two main structures (the East and West Buildings) and six smaller structures (the Operator Room, the Transformer Yard, the Storage Room, the Water Tower, the Switch Room, and the Guard House). In the spring of 1992 all of the structures were demolished. Approximately 1,049 tons of soil containing polychlorinated biphenyls was excavated as part of the demolition activities. The debris and soil were disposed of at USPCI's Grassy Mountain Class I Disposal facility.

Every two weeks OHM inspects the site to ensure that the fence is still intact and the site is not being used as a parking lot by the area businesses.

URS representatives left the site at 1200 hours.

Appendix C
Photo Log

URS Consultants
100 California St.
San Francisco, CA 94111

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

CAD980816144

General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford Avenue
Los Angeles, California
90001

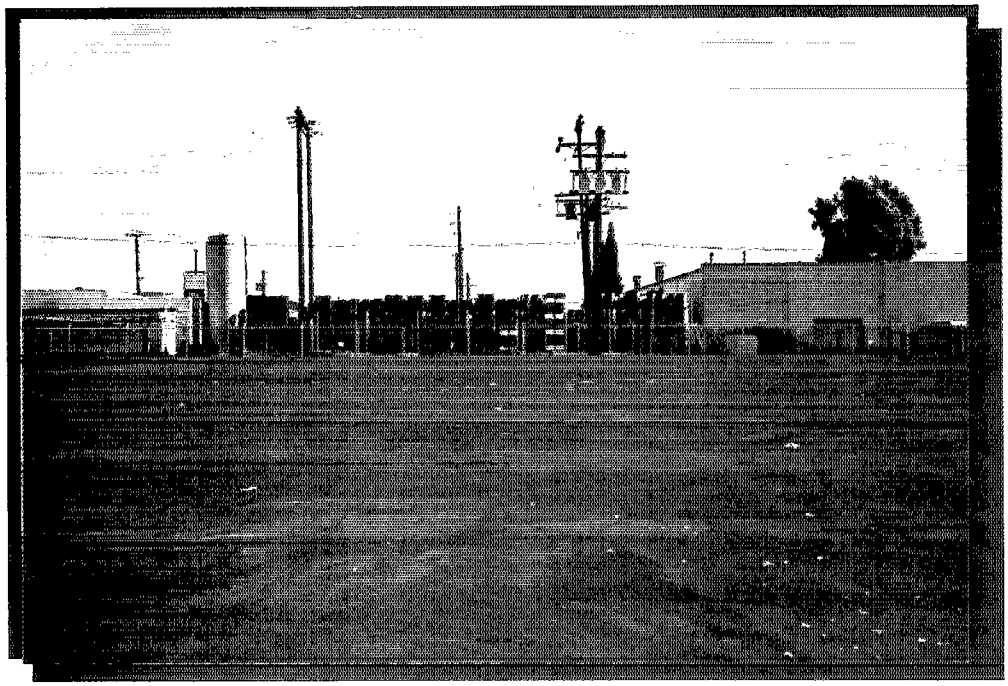
Photo Number: 1
Date Taken: 1/25/94
Time Taken: 1135
Direction: South
Weather: clear
Photographer: DAG

Photograph Description: Former location of the GE facility; currently a paved lot. The building in the background is Custom Lithograph.

CAD980816144

General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford Avenue
Los Angeles, California
90001

Photo Number: 2
Date Taken: 1/25/94
Time Taken: 1137
Direction: East
Weather: clear
Photographer: DAG



Photograph Description: Former location of the GE facility. The 55-gallon drums in the background are located on the far side of the Santa Fe rail spur.

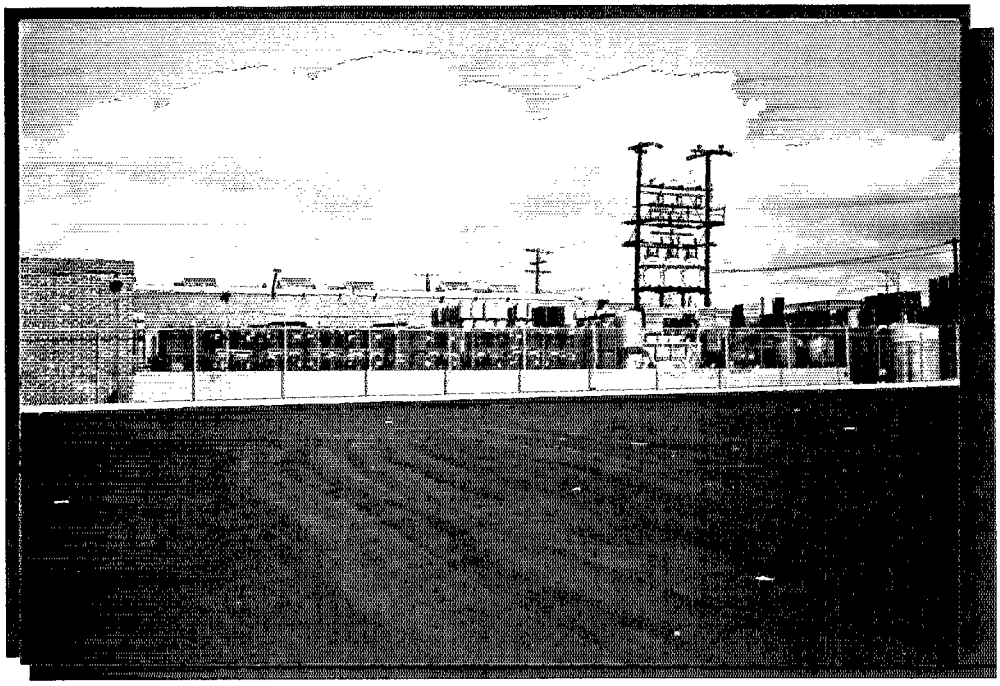
URS Consultants
100 California St.
San Francisco, CA 94111

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

CAD980816144

General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford Avenue
Los Angeles, California
90001

Photo Number: 3
Date Taken: 1/25/94
Time Taken: 1140
Direction: North
Weather: clear
Photographer: DAG



Photograph Description: Former location of the GE facility. The 55-gallon drums are owned by the Pervo Paint Company.

CAD980816144

General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford Avenue
Los Angeles, California
90001

Photo Number: 4
Date Taken: 1/25/94
Time Taken: 1142
Direction: Southwest
Weather: clear
Photographer: DAG

Photograph Description: Former location of the GE facility. The cars are parked against the GE fence on Stanford Street.

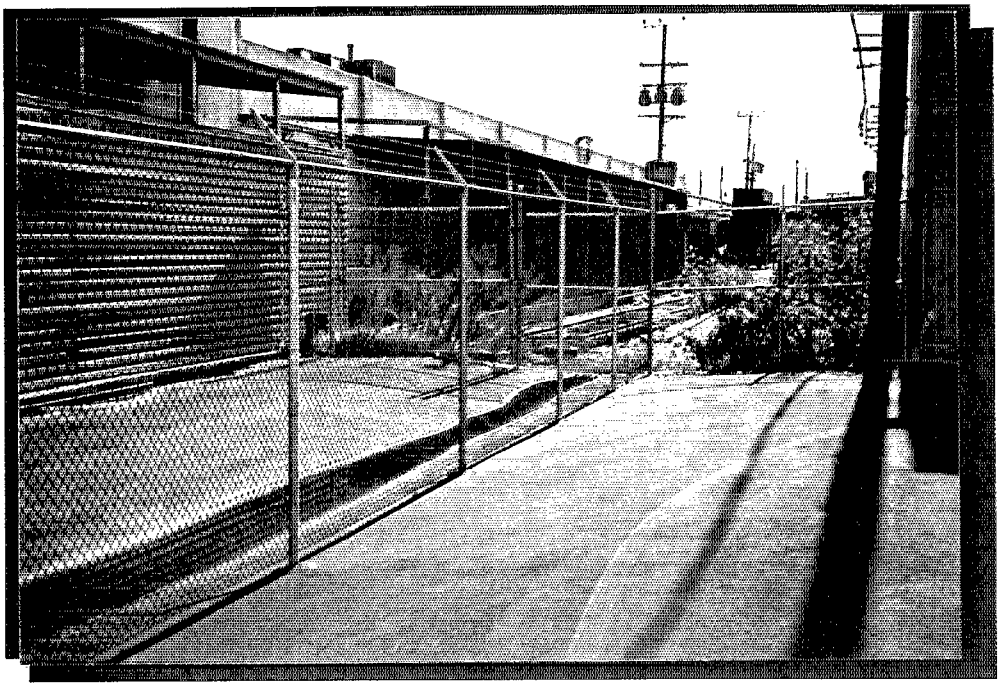
URS Consultants
100 California St.
San Francisco, CA 94111

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

CAD980816144

General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford Avenue
Los Angeles, California
90001

Photo Number: 5
Date Taken: 1/25/94
Time Taken: 1150
Direction: Southeast
Weather: clear
Photographer: DAG

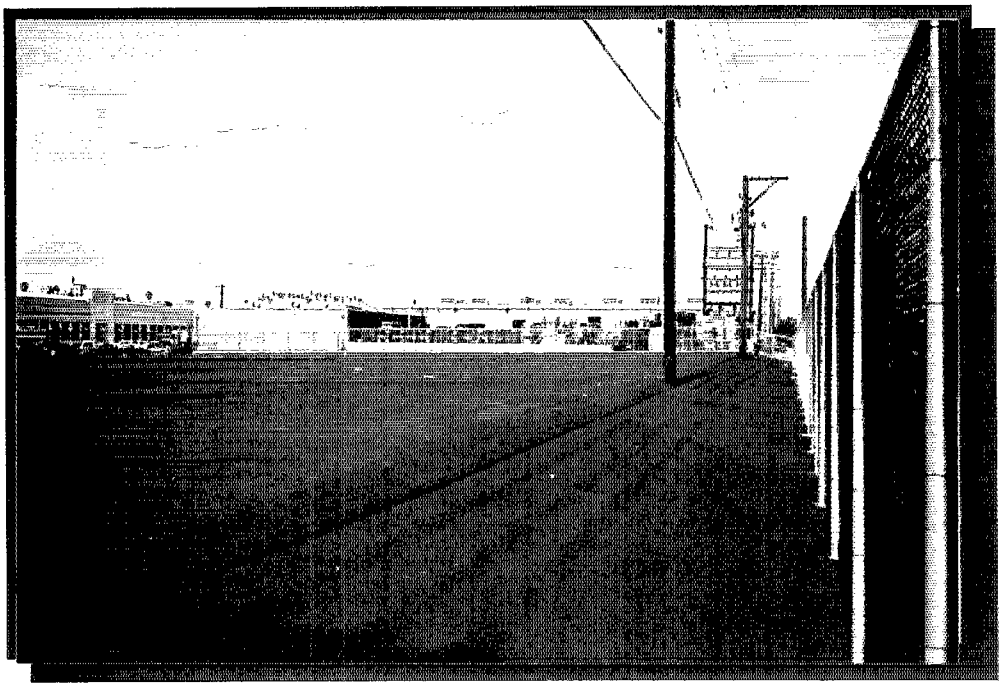


Photograph Description: The southeastern boundary of the former GE facility. The Santa Fe rail spur is in the background.

CAD980816144

General Electric Co.
6900 Stanford Avenue
Los Angeles, California
90001

Photo Number: 6
Date Taken: 1/25/94
Time Taken: 1155
Direction: North
Weather: clear
Photographer: DAG



Photograph Description: Former location of the GE facility. The east side of the paved lot is graded for surface water flow.

Appendix D
Latitude/Longitude Worksheet

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE CALCULATION WORKSHEET #1 WHEN USING CUSTOM RULER OR COORDINATOR (TM)

SITE: General Electric Co. NUMBER: CAD980816144

AKA: Endura Metals Company and/or GE Apparatus Repair Shop SSID: _____

ADDRESS: 6900 Stanford Avenue

CITY: Los Angeles STATE: California ZIP CODE: 90001

SITE REFERENCE POINT: The center of the paved lot

TOPO MAP Inglewood TOWNSHIP: 1 South RANGE: 13 West

SCALE: 1:24,000 MAP DATE: 1964 SECTION: 20 1/4 ____ 1/4 ____ 1/4 ____ 1/4

MAP DATUM: ☒ 1927 ☐ 1983 MERIDIAN: San Bernardino

COORDINATES FROM LOWER RIGHT (SOUTHEAST) CORNER OF 7.5' MAP:

LONGITUDE: 118 ° 15 ' 00 " LATITUDE: 33 ° 52 ' 30 "

COORDINATES FROM LOWER RIGHT (SOUTHEAST) CORNER OF 2.5 SUB-MAP:

LONGITUDE: 118 ° 15 ' 00 " LATITUDE: 33 ° 57 ' 30 "

CALCULATIONS: LATITUDE (7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE MAP)

A) ALIGN THE BOTTOM OF THE SCALE WITH BOTTOM OF GRID. ALIGN THE TOP OF THE SCALE WITH THE TOP OF GRID. POSITION EDGE OF RULER OVER SITE REFERENCE POINT WHILE KEEPING TOP AND BOTTOM ALIGNED.

B) READ TICS ON RULER AT 1OR 0.5 SECOND INTERVALS. (INTERPOLATE IF POSSIBLE)

1 ' 7 "

C) RECORD LATITUDE: 33° 58' 37" N

CALCULATIONS: LONGITUDE (7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE MAP)

A) ALIGN THE BOTTOM OF THE SCALE WITH THE RIGHT SIDE OF GRID. ALIGN THE TOP OF THE SCALE W ITH THE LEFT SIDE OF GRID. POSITION EDGE OF RULER OVER SITE REFERENCE POINT WHILE KEEPING TOP AND BOTTOM ALIGNED.

B) READ TICS ON RULER AT 1 SECOND INTERVALS. (INTERPOLATE IF POSSIBLE)

0 ' 42 "

C) RECORD LONGITUDE: 118° 15' 42"W

INVESTIGATOR: Hollis Phillips DATE: 01/31/94

MEMORANDUM

To: **Jerelean Johnson, EPA Region IX**
Work Assignment Manager

From: **William E. Ritthaler, URS Consultants, Inc.** WR

Subject: **Transmittal List for General Electric**
Site Inspection
EPA I.D. No.: CAD980816144

URS suggests that the following persons/agencies receive a copy of the document referenced above:

- General Electric Company
  275 Battery Street, 23rd Floor
  San Francisco, California 94111
  Attn: Edward Firestone

- California Regional Water Quality Control Board
  Region 4
  101 Centre Plaza Drive
  Monterey Park, California 91754
  Attn: Jackie Peel

- California Environmental Protection Agency
  Department of Toxic Substances Control
  1011 West Grandview Avenue
  Glendale, California 91201
  Attn: Hamid Saebfar

- Landels, Ripley and Diamond
  Hills Plaza
  350 Steuart Street
  San Francisco, California 94105
  Attn: Deborah K. Tellier